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CERTAINE PROPOSITIONS OF Both Houses of PARLIAMENT Concerning The raising of Horse, Horse-men, and Armes, for the defence of the KING, *And both Houses of* Parliament.

WORCESTER COLLEGE OXFORD LIBRARY

WITH A

DECLARATION OF The Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Concerning His MAIESTIES severall Messages about the MILITIA.

Ordered by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, that these Propositions and Declaration shall be forthwith printed and published.

Jo. Browne Cleric. Parliamentorum.

Aug. 6. 1642. *H. Elsing. Cler. Parl. D. Com.*

LONDON, Printed for *William Gaye*, dwelling in Hosier-lane. 1642.

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WHereas it appeares, That the King (*seduced by wicked Councell*) intends to make Warre against His Parliament, and in pursuance thereof, under pretence of a Guard for his Person, hath actually begun to leavy Forces both of Horse and Foot, and sent out Summons throughout the County of York, for the calling together of greater numbers, and some ill-affected Persons have beene employed in other parts, to raise Troops, under the colour of His Majesties Service, making large offers of reward and preferment to such as will come in; And that his Majestie doth with a high and forcible hand, protect and keepe away Delinquents, not permitting them to make their appearance, to answer such affronts and injuries as have beene by them offered unto the Parliament; and those Messengers which have beene sent from the Houses for them, have beene abused, beaten, and imprisoned; so as the Orders of Parliament, which is the highest Court of Iustice in this Kingdome are not obeyed, and the authoritie of it is altogether scorned and vilified; and such persons as stand well affected to it, and declare themselves sensible of these publick calamities, and of the violations of the Priviledges of Parliament, and common Libretty of the Subject, are hasted and injured by severall sorts of malignant men, who are about the King, some whereof, under the name of Cavaliers without having respect to the Lawes of the Land, or any feare, either of God or man, are ready to commit all manner of outrage and violence, which must needs tend to the dissolution of this Government, the destroying of our Religion, Lawes, and Liberty, and Propriety, all which will be exposed to the malice and violence of such desperate persons as must be employed in so horrid and unnaturall an act, as the overthrowing of a Parliament by force, which is the support and preservation of them: All which being duly considered by the Lords and Commons, and how great an Obligation lies upon them in honour, Conscience, and Duty, according to the high trust reposed in them, to use all possible meanes in such cases, for the timely prevention of so great and irrecoverable evils, they have thought fit to publish their sence and apprehension of this imminent danger, thereby to excite all well-affected persons to contribute their best assistance, according to their solemne Vow and Protestation, to the Preparations necessary for the opposing and suppressing of the trayterous

attempts of these wicked and malignant Councellors, who seeke to engage the King in so dangerous and destructive an enterprise, and the whole Kingdome in a civill Warre, and destroy the Priviledges and Being of Parliaments; This recourse to the good affections of those that tender their Religion, and just Liberties, and the Enjoyment of the blessed fruits of this present Parliament, which were almost ready to be reaped, and are now as ready to be ruined by those wicked hands; being the onely remedy left them under God, and without which they are no longer able to preserve themselves, or those by whom they are entrusted.

1. They the said Lords and Commons doe Declare, That whosoever shall bring in any proportion of ready Money, or Plate, or shall underwrite to furnish and maintain any number of Horse, Horsemen, and Arms, for the preservation of the publike Peace, and for the defence of the King and both Houses of Parliament from force and violence, and to uphold the Power and Priviledges of Parliament, according to his Protestation, it shall be held a good and acceptable service to the Common-wealth, and a testimony of his good affection to the Protestant Religion, the Laws, Liberties, and Peace of this Kingdom, and to the Parliament, and Priviledges thereof.

And becaus a considerable ayd cannot be raised by few hands, and the condition of all mens estates and occasions, is not alwayes proportionable to their Affection; The Lords and Commons doe Declare That no mans Affection shall be measured according to the proportion of his offer, so that he expresse his good will to this service in any proportion whatsoever.

2. And it is further Declared by the Lords and Commons in Parliament That whosoever shall bring in any Money or Plate, or shall furnish and maintain any Horse, Horsemen, and Arms for the purposes aforesaid, shall have their Money re-paid, with the Interest, according to Eight pounds *per cent.* and the full value of their Plate, with consideration for the fashion, not exceeding one shilling *per* ounce, and shall have full recompence for all their charge, in finding, furnishing, and maintaining of Horse, Horsemen, and Arms; and for this both Houses of Parliament do ingage the publike Faith,

3. And it is Ordained, That Sir *Iohn Wallaston*, Knight and Alderman Alderman *Tonse*, Alderman *Warner*, and Alderman *Andrews*, shall be the Treasurers to receive all such Money, and Plate, as shall be brought in for purposes aforesaid. And that the Acquittances of them, or any two of them, for the Receit of the same shall be a a sufficient ground for the Party so lendin g Money or Plate, to demand the same again with the Interest, and likewise consideration for the fashion of the Plate.

4. It is Ordered, That

shall

ſhall be Commiſſaries to value the Horſe and Arms, that ſhall be furniſhed for this ſervice and that a ſignification under the hands of them, or any two of them of ſuch values of the Horſe and Arms, and of the time when they were firſt brought in, ſhall be a Warrant to demand ſatisfaction according to the ſaid values, and they ſhall keep an account of the time, from the firſt Inrolment of any ſuch Horſe and Horſemen, That ſuch as find and maintain them, may be re-paid according to the rate of 2.s. 6.d. *per diem*, for ſo long time as they have maintained them in this ſervice; And the Commiſſaries are to attend at *Guildhall*, for the receiving and inrolling of ſuch numbers of Horſe as ſhall be brought in.

5. It is Ordered, That whoſoever ſhall bring in Money, or Plate, or ſhall provide and maintain Horſe, Horſemen, and Arms for this ſervice, ſhall do according to their duty therein. And the Lords and Commons doe ingage the Power and Authoritie of Parliament, to ſave them harmleſſe from all prejudice and inconvenience that may befall them by occaſion thereof.

6. It is Ordered, That the Members of either Houſe who are preſent, ſhall be deſired to Declare in their Houſes reſpectively, what Money, or Plate they will bring in, or what Horſe, Horſemen, and Arms they will finde and maintain.

7. It is deſired, That all ſuch as have their reſidence in or about *London*, or within 80 miles, will bring in their Money, Plate, or Horſe, within a fortnight after notice; and they that dwell farther off, within three weeks.

8. And becauſe every Perſon may not be provided with preſent Money, or with Horſe, or not have his Plate with him, which he means to bring in, and yet reſolves to contribute his part within the time limited, and that it is neceſſary it ſhould be preſently known, what the proviſion will be, for the effecting of this great and important ſervice; It is Ordered, That the Committees of either Houſe, appointed for that purpoſe reſpectively, ſhall receive the ſubſcriptions of ſuch Members of each Houſe, as have not declared themſelves in the Houſe, or are abſent upon the publike ſervice, or for their private occaſions. 2. That the Committee of *London* intruſted with the *Militia*, ſhall receive the ſubſcriptions in *London* and *Middleſex*. 3. That ſome perſons nominated by the Knights and Burgeſſes of each Countie, and approved by both Houſes, ſhall be appointed to receive the ſubſcriptions in the ſeverall Counties.

9. And laſtly, it is Declared, That whatſoever is brought in, ſhall not at all be imployed upon any other occaſion then to the purpoſes aforeſaid; which are to maintain the proteſtant Religion, the Kings Authority, and His perſon in his Royall Dignity, the free courſe of Juſtice, the Laws of the Land, the

Peace

Peace of the Kingdom, and the Priviledge of Parliament, against any forte which shall oppose them. And this by the direction of both Houses of Parliament.

THe Lords and Commons holding it necessary for the peace and safety of this Kingdome to settle the Militia thereof, did for that purpose prepare an Ordinance of Parliament, and with all humility did present the same to His Majesty for His Royall assent, Who notwithstanding the faithfull advice of His Parliament, and the severall reasons offered by them of the necessity thereof, for the securing of his Majesties Person, and the peace and safetie of his people, did refuse to give His consent, and thereupon they were necessitated, in discharge of the trust reposed in them as the representative body of the Kingdome, to make an Ordinance by authority of both Houses, to settle the Militia, warranted thereunto by the fundamentall Lawes of the Land. His Majesty taking notice thereof, did by severall Messages invite them to settle the same by Act of Parliament, affirming in His Majesties Message sent in answer to the Petition of both Houses presented to his Majesty at *Yorke*, *March* 16. That he alwayes thought it necessary the same should be settled, and that he never denied the thing, only denied the way; and for the matter of it, tooke exceptions onely to the Preface, as a thing not standing with His honour to consent to, and that himselfe was excluded in the execution, and for a time unlimited: whereupon the Lords and Commons being desirous to give His Majestie all satisfaction that might be, even to the least tittle of forme, and circumstance; and when His Majesty was pleased to offer them a Bill ready drawne, did for no other cause then to manifest their hearty affection to comply with his Majesties desires and obtaine His consent, entertaine the same; and in the meane time no way declining their Ordinance, and to expresse their earnest zeale to correspond with His Majesties desire (in all things that might consist with the peace and safetie of the Kingdome, and

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the truſt repoſed in them) did paſſe that Bill, and therein omitted the preamble inſerted before the Ordinance, limited the time to leſſe then two yeeres, and confined the authority of the Lievtenants to theſe three particulars, namely Rebellion, Inſurrection, and forraine Invaſion, and returned the ſame to His Majeſtie for His Royall aſſent, But all theſe expreſſions of affection and loyalty, all thoſe deſires and earneſt endeavours to comply with His Majeſty, hath (to their great griefe and ſorrow) produced no better effect then an abſolute denyall, even of that which His Majeſty by His former Meſſages, as we conceive, had promiſed ; the advice of evill and wicked Counſels, receiving ſtill more credit with Him, then that of His great Counſell of Parliament, in a matter of ſo high importance, that the ſafety of His Kingdome, and the peace of his people depends upon it. But now what muſt be the exceptions to this Bill ? not any ſure, that was to the Ordinance ; for a care was taken to give ſatisfaction in all theſe particulars : Then the exception was becauſe that the diſpoſing and execution thereof was referred to both Houſes of Parliament, and his Majeſty excluded : and now that by the Bill, the power and execution is aſſertained, and reduced to particulars, and the law of the Realme made the rule thereof, his Majeſty will not truſt the Perſons. The power is too great, too unlimited to truſt them with. But what is that power ? Is it any other, but in expreſſe termes to ſuppreſſe Rebellion, Inſurrection, and forraine invaſion ? And who are thoſe perſons ? are they not ſuch as were nominated by the great Counſell of the Kingdome, and aſſented to by his Majeſty. And is it too great a power to truſt thoſe perſons with the ſuppreſſion of Rebellion, Inſurrection, and forraine Invaſion ? ſurely the moſt wicked of them that adviſed His Majeſty to this Anſwer cannot ſuggeſt, but that it is neceſſary for the ſafety of His Majeſties Royall Perſon, and the peace of the Kingdome, ſuch a power ſhould be put in ſome hands. And there is no pretence of exception to the perſons. His Majeſty for the ſpace of above fifteene yeares together, thought not a power farre exceeding this to be too great to intruſt particular perſons with, to whoſe will the Lives and Liberties of His People by Martiall Lawes were made ſubject, for ſuch was the power given to Lord Lievtenants, and Deputie Lievtenants in every Countie of this Kingdome, and that without the conſent of His people, or authority of Law.

But now in caſe of extreame neceſſity, upon the advice of both Houſes of Parliament for no longer ſpace then two yeares, a leſſer power, and that for the ſafety of King and people, is thought too great to truſt particular perſons with though named by both Houſes of Parliament and approved of by his Majeſty himſelfe. And ſurely if there be a neceſſity to ſettle the *Militia* (which

His

his Majesty was pleased to confesse) the persons cannot be intrusted with lesse power then this to have it all effectuall. And the Presidents of former Ages when there hapned a necessity to raise such a power, never straightned that power to a narrower compasse, witnesse the Commissions of Array in severall Kings raignes, and often issued out by the consent and authority of Parliament. The Lords and Commons therefore intrusted with the safety of the Kingdom, and peace of the people, (which they call God to witnesse is their only aime) finding themselves denied these their so necessary and just demands, and that they can never be discharged before God or Man if they should suffer the safety of the Kingdome and peace of the people to be exposed to the malice of the malignant party at home, or the fury of enemies from abroad, and knowing no other way to encounter the imminent and approching danger, but by putting the people into a fit posture of defence, doe resolve to put their said *Ordinance* in present execution, and doe require all persons in authority by vertue of the said *Ordinance* forthwith to put the same in execution, and all others to obey it, according to the fundamentall lawes of the Kingdome in such cases, as they tender the upholding of the true Protestant Religion, the safety of his Majesties person, and his Royall Posterity, the peace of the Kingdom, and the being of this Common-wealth.

FINIS.